

The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II...No. 2121

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1866.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fire at New York.
New York, May 25.—The Hudson River Railway Freight Depot has been destroyed by fire. Loss a quarter million.

Gen. Fremont buys a Railroad.
New York, May 25.—Gen. FREMONT has purchased the Western Pacific Railroad of the State of Missouri, for one million three hundred thousand dollars; terms of payment are one-fourth cash, the balance in four equal annual payments. The road is to be finished to Springfield in two years and a half, and to the State line in three years. It is designed, ultimately, to form a link in the Great Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Democrats of Ohio Endorse the President.

COLUMBUS (OHIO), May 25.—The Democratic State Convention, in session here, have endorsed President JOHNSON'S restoration policy, and nominated BENJ. LEWIS as Secretary of State, and the Hon. THOMAS M. KAY for the Supreme Court.

Connecticut in Favor of the Admission of Tennessee.

HARTFORD (CONN.), May 25.—The State Senate has passed a resolution in favor of the immediate admission of the Tennessee Representatives to Congress.

Celebration of the Queen's Birthday in Canada.

TORONTO, May 25.—The birthday of the Queen was celebrated here with great enthusiasm, and with a grand military display.

Senator Wright, of New Jersey, Struck with Paralysis.

NEWARK, N. J., May 25.—Senator WRIGHT has been stricken with paralysis, but he is better, and in the full possession of his faculties.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The interest in the reconstruction measures is manifestly diminishing, hardly a dozen Senators present, and a small audience.

The Bill equalizing Bounties has passed. The Senate adjourned at an early hour. The Republicans are endeavoring to reconcile conflicting opinions on the Reconstruction amendment. The House has passed the Bill excluding from West Point those who served in the Confederate army.

Reduction of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Some of the Eastern Banks will soon be called upon to reduce the amount of currency now held by them, in order to extend banking facilities to other States, where these facilities are sadly needed.

The Case of Lieut. Col. Paulding.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Military Commission engaged in a preliminary examination into the conduct of Lieut. Col. PAULDING, after a full and thorough hearing of all the facts, are of opinion that he ought to be tried by a military court for disobedience of orders, in placing Government funds in the Merchants' National Bank; and have accordingly sent the finding to the Secretary of War.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 25.—COTTON FIRM. GOLD has been to forty-one and a half (41½), and has fallen to forty (40). Sterling quiet at 9½. TEXAS Wool, 24½@30.

LATER.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A large amount of five-twenties were bought to-day for shipment to Europe. The Government sold 2000 bales of Cotton at auction; Strict Middling Florida bringing 42½ cents per lb. Large amount of Cotton burned at Yonkers.

Cottons firm. Sales 5000 bales. Middling Up-lands 41½@42. Orleans 43@44.

FLOUR opened active but closed heavy. Sales 14,500 barrels. Sales 47 40@49. Ohio 49 50@14. Western 47 40@49 70. Southern closed drooping, at 47 50@15 75.

WHEAT opened at an advance of 1 to 2 cents; closed dull, buyers refusing yesterday's rates. Sales of 68,500 bushels. New No. 1 Milwaukee 42 19 to 20; 42 12 for old No. 2.

CORN opened at an advance of 1 to 2 cents, but closed heavy. Sales of 52,000 bushels of new mixed at 89 to 90 cents; 52 00 to 85 cents.

POKE DULL. Lard firm. Whiskey steady at \$2 26. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Molasses firm. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 93½ to 95. Petroleum firm at 27½. Freight quiet.

GOLD 139½.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The *Phoenix*, of yesterday, says in the Court of Appeals, Thursday, on the bill of the docket, causes were disposed of as follows:

Struck off—John Thompson vs. J. T. Ligon; C. E. Haselden vs. C. O. Crawford; John Flowers vs. the State; Ex parte W. H. Crawford; W. G. McKnight vs. J. A. Gordon; Chaffee, St. Amant & Croft vs. Ann Jackson; Jesse Butler vs. Stephen Smith; A. W. Thompson, Executor, vs. D. Goudelock; John F. F. vs. J. N. McElroy; P. H. Massey vs. J. A. W. vs. J. T. Ligon; O. Scott vs. J. A. W. vs. J. T. Ligon; S. Lambert vs. Zack Howell; Samuel L. Strait vs. John Pogue; Wylie J. Davis vs. John Brice; A. P. Wylie vs. N. B. Hilly; Samuel Sumner and wife vs. A. J. Dillard; Moses Lindsey vs. J. C. P. vs. an infant; DeGraff vs. J. J. Hilly; A. P. W. vs. J. H. Cornwall et al.; In re, J. J. Kinsler vs. City Council of Columbia; W. S. Pearson and wife vs. Little; Gilstrap and wife vs. Anna Hawthorne; James Parks, Executor, vs. Samuel Barksdale, Executor.

Abandoned—L. S. Williamson vs. Jane E. Moore.

Continued—John R. Tarrant vs. M. A. Sullivan, assignee; John Johnson and wife vs. Abram Gilber; Blakeney et al. vs. S. C. and M. D. Oaks; Wyndham and wife vs. S. E. Hart; King & Wallace vs. Benjamin Clements; Abel Gandy vs. Cheraw and Darlington Railroad; Josiah Byrd vs. E. Byrd, administrator; Blair & Cairnes vs. Ross, administrator; Beatty & McKelvie vs. Samuel Blair; M. J. Jackson vs. J. M. Jennings; Dr. James Bivings vs. J. T. S. Farrow; Keith & Norton, executors, vs. J. W. Earle.

Andrew Wherry, administrator, vs. Martha McCammon. Brief read by Mr. Melton, and case submitted. No reply.

D. C. Roddy et al. vs. Elam McElwee. Brief read by Mr. Melton, and case submitted. Mr. Williams, contra.

Elizabeth Douglas vs. J. T. McFee et al. Brief read by Mr. Williams, and case submitted. Mr. Melton, contra.

Thomas C. Richardson, executor, vs. Elizabeth P. Manning. Hon. James Simons for appellant. Mr. J. S. G. Richardson, contra.

SPARROWS VERSUS CATSKILLARS.—A large number of sparrows are about to be sent from Vienna to Melbourne, Australia, for propagation, to destroy the caterpillars, which commit great ravages in that country.

The Confederate Dead.

Messrs. Editors: Your correspondent, "Philopodion," has a heart beating at the right place both for the living and for the dead, but fears if sympathy flows out too freely for the latter it will exhaust itself before it reaches the former. He would not dishonor the grave, but thinks if choice must be made we ought to feed the living before we give decent sepulchre to the dead. The general rule is probably correct, but there are exceptions, if, indeed, the two offices are not simultaneous. These graves are down-trodden and overgrown, and if neglected longer will become so effaced as never again to be identified. Many of the dead came from distant parts of the State and of the country, so that it is impossible for family or friends to perform the humane duty which the Association has undertaken for them. If a record of names and of graves is not secured while those who interred the dead still remain near the spot, it is likely that families will never recover the bodies or ever learn the place of their interment.

"Philopodion" does not object to this, but only to the time of doing it, and intimates that the pinching suffering of the poor should prompt a postponement. The poor we have always with us, and a thousand sympathies prompt the living to aid the living; but the dead can do no office for themselves, so that an enlarged liberality should take in both. The Son of God permitted Mary to pour on his head costly spikenard, which might have been sold and a handsome home secured for his widowed mother, but she did it for his burial, under his approval. Indeed, "Philopodion" is proof that sympathy created for the dead will flow towards the living, by humanely suggesting that the tears over the graves of the Confederate dead should be directed into channels of benevolence for widows and orphans. One good act will stimulate another. If this pious honor be deferred until asylums are erected for orphans or associations formed to shelter widows, it is feared that every trace of the graves will be obliterated. But the Association proposes to stand in the stead of the bereaved, to save them from an outlay of means which love urges them to make, and thus to accomplish the two-fold purpose of "Philopodion," by decorating the graves of those dear to widows and orphans, at the same time, by this office, reserving their scanty income. At most, the expense of this pious undertaking is very small, requiring more attention than means, so that the noble promptings of your correspondent can be easily carried out without detracting from the honor of those whom we love to honor. Tribute to the dead is benevolence to the living.

PHILOPODION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 24th, 1866.

Editor Charleston Daily News:

Your issue of 21st inst. contains Special Correspondence of New York Herald, and is brought to my notice. Will you oblige me by publishing the herewith copy of communication forwarded this day to New York Herald.

Respectfully,

JAMES O. BEECHER,

Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Editor New York Herald:

Your Charleston correspondence, under date of the 18th inst., reports as follows:

"In January last General BRECHER found but two acres listed out for planting on the whole of Edisto Island," &c., &c.

Your correspondent unwittingly omits the somewhat important words "in any one patch"—also, confounds Edisto with John's and Wadmalaw Islands adjacent.

In this connection it may not be out of place to offer a few suggestions concerning the earlier organization of the Bureau under civilian agents, and its present military form. The former was made discreditable by the character of its subordinate agents, who seem to have been, with a few honorable exceptions, good men without judgment, or shrewd men without principle.

The military organization has seemed to work damage rather than failure to establish any definite plan for a permanent arrangement of the relations between the freed people and whites, and through jealous interference with military endeavor to organize on a practical basis. Charges of malpractices by subordinate agents have comparatively little to do with the main issue. They may all be true, or may be exaggerated. As present, the question is simply this: Can the two systems work together as separate organizations?

It is very evident they cannot. They can be done together, but if one works, it disturbs the other; if both work, they clash.

As an organizing force for permanent arrangement of affairs, the Bureau has accomplished little or nothing. General Order No. 1, January, 1866, from Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, did the business; and the execution of this order by military subordinates settled the labor question for the year, and probably for coming years, in the State.

It is very true the Bureau has its uses and renders some valuable services, but these are counterbalanced by the seeming establishment of separate sources of redress for whites and freed people, and an increase of the chances of collision and bitterness.

Does it not, then, commend itself as a reasonable proposition, to secure the benefit of both organizations, by combining them under one head and hand? Editor to add to a Commissioner of the Bureau military command of his department, or endow the military commander with such additional powers and duties as now rest upon a Commissioner? Thus we shall reduce from two systems to one, and be prepared to dispense with that one at no very late day, or to have the necessity for it cease to exist. It must come to this, sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

As a personal matter, I regret exceedingly to even seem to be in antagonism with an institution whose object and aim is the welfare of the freed people. But I know this object can not be attained except by establishing them upon a basis of active industry and mutual good will between themselves and their white neighbors. I believe the chief workers in the Bureau to be honest and sincere, but for six months have watched the failure to do what must be done.

Hence, in no party spirit, but simply as one who for a year has worked steadily for the object for which the Bureau is instituted, I cannot do otherwise than bear testimony accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES O. BEECHER,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.

WHAT THE SOUTH IS SUFFERING FROM.—Misrepresentation and non-representation.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—Ere this letter reaches you your readers will have been placed in possession of telegraphic accounts of the great conflagration, in which the world-renowned opera house—the New York Academy of Music—has been totally destroyed. Neither, however, from said accounts, from any description that can be furnished by my feeble pen, nor from any other, however potentially graphic, can there be conveyed an adequate idea of the grand and awe-inspiring sublimity of the scene of this terrible conflagration.

At twelve o'clock last night, in the witching hour of night, when church-yards yawn and graves (are supposed to) give up their dead (but do not), the stillness was broken by the cry of fire, and swift as lightning, or the thoughts of love, went forth the ever-increasing cry that the Academy of Music had been attacked by the fiery element. The rumor spread almost instantaneously throughout the entire city, and anon thousands of eager and excited pedestrians were speedily wending their way toward the scene of the conflagration.

On arriving at the spot, or rather at a respectable safe distance therefrom, the spectacle that burst upon the view was transcendently sublime and terribly grand. There stands the magnificent building, in which night after night, for many years past, the beauty and fashion of this great city were wont to congregate, now wrapped in volumes of dense smoke, now lit up with a lurid glare by the blinding sheets of flame that burst forth from every quarter, and shed upon an immense space around a resplendent light, that mocked the brilliancy of old Sol himself, and changed the night into day, spite of his absence. See where the gallant firemen stand at their posts of duty and danger, manfully but vainly battling against the terrible foe; note how the "steamers" shake and tremble and quiver like things of life, and hear the hissing sounds that mark the deadly strife between the streams of water and the crackling flames.

But if the scene was grand before, what is it now, when, with a thundering crash, the immense roof falls in, and anon a broad and unbroken sheet of solid flame shoots upward in superlative and majestic magnificence a brilliant mountain of blazing fire. The battle is over—the grand illumination proclaims that the fiery God has come forth triumphant, and that the New York Academy of Music is henceforth a thing of the past.

The unextinguished flames, however, have not yet finished their work; urged on by the increasing wind, they next attack and consume the Medical Institute, then the piano factory of TRUX & SON, and several buildings on Third Avenue, near Fourteenth-street.

The wardrobe destroyed in the Academy (the property of the stockholders) is valued at about \$100,000, besides that belonging to GRAY'S company, worth \$25,000, and also no inconsiderable portion of the wardrobe belonging to MARKET. It is stated that several firemen have perished in the flames.

The destruction of the Academy of Music will be but a temporary loss to New York City. This opera house, magnificent as it was, will no doubt soon be replaced by another, which, in point of grandeur, will be even "more potent than the first." For a short time, however, the people of New York will not be able to gratify their taste for operatic performances, except by going occasionally over to Brooklyn.

The Committee on Applications in the Board of Excise are growing enthusiastically buoyant in spirits and exuberantly facetious in their examinations, dealing largely in bad puns and funny remarks, that are not funny at all. The public cannot perceive the precise point where the laugh comes in, either in the law itself or in the administration thereof. The Germans in particular, who are thirsting for their glasses of Sabbath lager, refuse to laugh at all until they are first allowed to take their Sunday smile. SMITHSPEAR says a man may smile, and smile, and smile again, and be a villain. Our German friends contend that one may smile as often as he pleases—on a lager—and not be either a villain or a drunkard.

The great financial panic in England will no doubt soon produce telling and visible effects here. Moneyed men are like human ten-pins—knock one down and he, in falling, knocks down another, and so on; when the middle pins are upset, there is generally a greater destruction. The failure of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., in London, for about twelve millions of pounds sterling, I regard as the fall of an important middle pin.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held a meeting last evening. The president took pleasure in informing the members that the society had already succeeded in putting a stop to the cruel practice of crowding sheep and calves together in wagons in such manner as must be exceedingly uncomfortable, not to say unpleasant, to said calves and sheep. Henceforth they are to be transported in a better style. A. T. STEWART and AUGUST BELMONT are members of the society. Ladies belong to it, and are allowed to vote. A very humane resolution was passed, urging the propriety of employing three horses instead of two on some of the city railroad cars. The animals of the city should call a grand meeting, and return a beastly vote of thanks.

The theatres are all doing well, considering the season. The *bona fide* upper-tendons are preparing to start for the watering-places, and are the shoddyites. Whilst New Yorkers are preparing to go away, Southerners are beginning to pour in, and so the great city is ever crowded and gay.

MOULTRIE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITOR DAILY NEWS: It was my fortune to attend yesterday the promenade entertainment given at the school-room of the Church of the Holy Communion by a committee of ladies, in aid of the Association formed for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the Confederate dead. The hall was elegantly decorated with wreaths and flowers, and presented a very fine appearance, graced as it was, by beautiful and charming ladies. I regret to say that the assemblage was not very large, but all present enjoyed a very pleasant evening. It is to be hoped that the ladies will be encouraged in their laudable enterprise.

L. D., ex-Confederate Officer.

Charleston, May 25, 1866.

The London Quarterly Review states that the quantity of wax now required for one year's consumption in England, in sealing patents for inventions alone, is upwards of a ton and two hundred weight.

Great Meeting in Philadelphia in Support of the President's Policy.

A large meeting was held in Philadelphia on last Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Johnson Club of that city, at which Senators DOOLITTLE, COWAN and NORTON delivered speeches. The following are the resolutions which were adopted for the guidance of the Club:

1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void, and that the States are now States of the Union, as before the rebellion; and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of President JOHNSON is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his Administration.

3. Resolved, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of the principles of our Government; for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

4. Resolved, That the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President LINCOLN in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and no more extensive of each State's right to control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend."

5. Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualification of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6. Resolved, That the Union must be and remain one and inseparable forever; that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to remain inviolate; and that local citizens within the States and territories are to be left to the disposal of the States and territories, and not to be disposed of by the Congress.

7. Resolved, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, shall be admitted to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall be entitled to the election returns and qualifications of their own members.

8. Resolved, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. Resolved, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated, and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President JOHNSON as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President LINCOLN, the action of Congress, and the wishes of the people.

11. Resolved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war, for the suppression of the rebellion, and the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live are the wards of the nation, and should be cared for by the Government.

12. Resolved, That the national Union men of the city, who are in favor of the principles herein enunciated, and who are willing to give them the benefit of their practical support, and thus aid in the restoration of our country to permanent peace and harmony, are hereby requested to form associations throughout the city for the purpose of giving vitality and energy to the combined action of the people in this regard, and report said organization to this club.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Order from General Howard.

The following, from the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, explains itself. There is one or two ideas in it, however, which will strike the public as quite amusing. The circular was written no doubt in order to counteract, as much as possible, the truthful and independent reports of the Government Agents, Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, who are now making a tour through the Southern States; and in this connection we think it may not be uninteresting to add some extracts from General STEEDMAN'S report from North Carolina, so that our readers may "look upon this picture and then upon that."

GENERAL HOWARD'S ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU REFUGES, FREEDMEN AND ABOLITIONISTS,

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1866.

Circular No. 4.

In order to answer numerous inquiries from officers, agents and others, and, if possible, prevent misunderstandings with regard to the change of organization in this Bureau, this circular is issued.

The Commissioner recommended, some time since, that the functions of military commander of a State and assistant commissioner be exercised by the same officer. Wherever practicable, this is being effected—as in Virginia and Mississippi. It is not done in conformity to the wishes of the commissioners, who have labored hard and successfully, but to secure more prompt and effective administration than can otherwise be done.

2. The Commissioner calls the attention of all officers of severity and cruelty toward the freedmen on their own part, as to carelessness in rendering their monthly accounts, and other offences. Every officer or agent already accused shall have the opportunity of a thorough vindication before a court martial. But the occasions for such trials are to be deprecated, and they must be forestalled by a thorough system of inspection, and a prompt removal of every unfaithful officer.

3. Special attention is again called to the difficult duty of caring for the indigent. Where intense anxiety prevails to get rid of the Bureau, surely State and county officers will make some arrangement to relieve the General Government of this heavy expense. If the county officers or members of the poor will adopt the proper measures, the industrial and Government farms which are now so much complained of can be dispensed with.

In order to meet an emergency, when the whole system of labor was deranged, the Commissioner urged the forming of joint companies, the encouragement of the immigration of those accustomed to free labor, so as to afford promptly as many examples as possible of the successful employment of negroes under a free system. Apparently in keeping with these regulations, a few officers have invested their own means, jointly with citizens, in the planting interest. I know of no law, or regulation of the army, or of this Bureau, against this, yet it will almost inevitably lead to corruption, as it has already to bitter accusation. Hereafter, such investments, within their own jurisdiction, by officers on duty in this Bureau, are strictly prohibited.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General, Commissioner.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL STEEDMAN'S REPORT.

ONE WAY OF INDUCING INDUSTRY.

Major Charles I. Wickham, sub-agent of the Bureau, whose headquarters are at Wilmington,

is also interested in the cultivation of a rice plantation within his sub-district, and he is to receive one-fourth of the crops from the same for compelling the freedmen employed on said plantation to work faithfully. He explained the manner in which he compelled freedmen to comply with his contracts, by stating that he put them to work with ball and chain on the streets of Wilmington.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

Without attempting to discuss the propriety of officers of the Bureau in the military service of the United States, who are paid by the Government for the performance of their duties, engaging in private business, and employing freedmen for such purposes while controlling through their official positions that class of labor, we deem it our duty to state some of the effects produced, both upon the officers themselves and upon the planters with whom they come in competition, by such conduct. Major Wickham, in contracting for furnish forty laborers to work a rice plantation, becomes at once interested against the laborers, whom he compels to labor, perhaps unjustly, when unfairly dealt with by the person working them on the plantation; and on their refusing to work, he inflicts upon them unlawful, and, for a breach of contract, unheard of punishment—putting them on chain gangs as if they were convicted criminals. Colonel Whitlowsky, or any other officer of less rank and influence in the Bureau, who are engaged in working plantations rented for cash or on shares, becomes interested in securing a low rate of wages, and in making the most stringent labor regulations, to the great detriment of the freedmen. They thereby give the sanction of the Government to the establishment of wages far below what the labor is really worth. Officers of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments who are thus engaged are subjected to the temptation of appropriating to their own use quartermaster's stores and rations to supply and pay their laborers. Complaints have been made to me by the planters that these agents of the Bureau resist the power of their position to obtain and control the best labor in the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill-feeling manifested toward the Bureau on the part of the planters is attributable to this fact.

RELIVING FREEDMEN'S CLOTHES.

We are acquainted by the testimony of Messrs. Bertram & Ballard, auctioneers at Goldboro', that they had sold at auction for Chaplain Glavis forty blankets marked "U. S." and a quantity of clothing that had been sent to Goldboro' for gratuitous distribution to the needy by a Freedmen's Aid Society at or in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. We learned also that he had disposed of a large amount of such clothing at private sale. The chaplain stated himself that he had received from such sales two hundred and sixty dollars (\$260). He subsequently asserted that the total cash receipts of his office from all sources amounted to one hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$126.50). He kept no books or other memoranda of moneys received and expended.

FURTHER MISCONDUCT.

Captain Rosekrantz, Sub-Agent of the Bureau at Newbern, under Captain Seelye, and Commissary of Subsistence, as will be seen by reference to the paper hereto attached, is also engaged in cultivating a large plantation near Little Washington, N. C., with the labor of freedmen, whom he supplies with rations as a part of their wages.

THE WORLD'S OPINION OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Touching the Bitters this grand fact is clear, Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere, Known in all lands, washed by its ocean twin, Health, hope, and vigor follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate Of all things good—Imposters imitate. Of those beware—discreetly use your eyes—From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautiful engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their own protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and can not fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be Hostetter's Bitters can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Imposters and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

MAY 21.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,

Presents to the attention of Mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Which greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, and allaying ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know of an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and PLEDGE OURSELVES FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

For sale by

KING & CASSIDY,

February 26th 6mo Charleston

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9, 1866.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE PAID BY THE undersigned to any person who will deliver to him the OFFICIAL RECORDS OF INTERMENTS OF THE UNION PRISONERS AT FLORENCE, S. C.